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SPECIAL REPORT

1992 State Ballot Listing



Free Congress Foundation

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Voters of all political persuasions are screaming for change in 1992. Though voter discontent has threatened to shape elections in previous years, voters this year show definite signs that they are ready to turn their discontent into dramatic action. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the large number of voter-initiated measures. This November, there will be a total of 69 citizen-initiated measures on the ballots of 21 states, a very high number given the fact that the record for citizen-petitioned measures is 74 set in 1932. Although three less than the 72 voter-sponsored measures of 1990, it is clear that the recent trend toward direct democracy through the ballot initiative is still very strong. In addition to the 69 citizen initiatives, there are another 162 legislative referenda which makes for a total of 231 propositions on the ballots of 42 states and the District of Columbia. As usual, the type of ballot measures differ widely with several pro-tax and anti-tax initiatives, pro-environmental measures, gambling referenda, and a number of social issues to be decided at the polls. Most striking of all, however, is the plethora of state and federal term-limits initiatives on the ballots of fifteen states. Indeed, this may well be deemed "the year of the term limit."

The following analysis highlights ballot measures which have relevance nationwide in terms of their scope and/or the insight they give us into the public's mindset.

NO MORE YEARS!

The move of voters to limit the terms of their elected officials stands out as one of the most striking revolts in political history. Fifteen states of the 23 that allow citizen-activated initiatives have term-limitation measures slated for this fall's ballots. The only comparable initiative drive is the nuclear freeze movement which was successful in securing ballot status in 11 states in 1982. An interesting aspect of the term-limit movement is its broad bi-partisan support. Conservative Republicans and liberal activists such as U.S. senatorial candidate Terry Considine and consumer advocate Ralph Nader are united in advancing term limits. Polls consistently indicate that over 70% of the American people support limiting the terms of their state and federal representatives.

This broad support should come as no surprise. With re-election rates of 96% common over the last decade, the American people feel change is long overdue. Term limits ensure that fresh blood will continually be added to the legislature, while dead wood is removed. The goal of term-limits is to simply bring the debate over issues back to the people, and out of the hands of special interests.

The term-limits measures to be considered this November have already been preceded by more conventional methods of limiting terms. At the time of this writing, 17 incumbents had been defeated in primaries, and 65 congressmen had elected to retire (52

of whom are not running for another office.) Many of these retirements were spurred on by signals from the voters that the congressmen in question would be defeated if they tried for re-election. "Rubbergate" (the check-bouncing scandal) and the Savings and Loan fiasco contributed heavily to the demise of many congressmen. The scandals themselves point to the insulated nature of the present congress, whose lack of accountability has infuriated constituents who are determined to take their government back.

If any individual personifies the message angry voters are sending to the powers-that-be, he is Ross Perot. Clamoring for reform of government and a return of America to its people, Perot captivated middle America while never clearly articulating his stand on very basic issues. The Perot theme of change (no matter what that change may be) is one that plays directly into the hands of those pushing for term limitation. Should the Perot people come to the polls in force, their desire for change would provide a great boost to term-limit proponents. The two groups certainly have been fueled by similar sentiments; whether or not these movements join forces will deeply impact the success of term-limit campaigns.

The structure of most of the federal term-limitation measures consists of limiting U.S. Representatives to four successive terms, and U.S. Senators to two successive terms. State measures vary, but generally executive office holders are limited to two terms; state house members are limited to three terms, and state senators to two terms. The rule of thumb appears to be an eight-year limit per office, with the exception of the U.S. Senate.

Term-limitation measures met with mixed success in 1990, with Oklahoma and Colorado's measures winning over 70% of the vote; California split on two term-limit amendments; and Washington lost its term-limit fight by eight percentage points. Public opinion polls and an unprecedented level of voter anger point to different results in 1992.

Washington is one state in particular that is hoping for better results. In 1990 a sweeping term-limit measure there enjoyed substantial leads in the polls throughout the campaign while the general climate seemed extremely favorable (well-organized campaign, poorly funded opposition, and high voter discontent with Congress). Nonetheless, Washington's term-limit initiative failed. Learning from defeat, certain changes were made by Washington's term-limit group (and modeled by other term-limit groups): elected officials who have exceeded their time limits are allowed to run as write-in candidates; service prior to 1992 does not count towards the measure; and the state limits could not go in effect until nine other states pass similar measures. With these additions, and current voter attitude, the term-limit camp hopes to enjoy a sweeping victory in November.

Taxes

Measures dealing with taxes are almost evenly split between those increasing and those decreasing tax rates. The tax revolt of the late 70's and early 80's appears to have leveled off; however, several initiatives have been approved which would give taxpayers authority to dictate levels of taxation and government spending. The fact that the current president signed the largest tax increase in history while riding into office on an anti-tax platform punctuates the need for citizens to rein in government spending.

As in 1990, the most direct initiative dealing with voter spending control is Colorado's Amendment No. 1, which would require taxpayer approval for higher taxes or spending increases above inflation. This initiative has been defeated three times in the past six years, but all indications point up for Douglas Bruce and the TABOR (Taxpayers' Bill Of Rights) Committee. Popular support for the measure increased from 36% in 1986 to 42% in 1988 to 49.7% in 1990. In addition, unofficial polls show Amendment 1 currently leading 68% to 26%. According to Bruce, in previous years this initiative has been the number one target of the powerful education lobby, as well as Gov. Roemer. This year, however, Gov. Roemer is pushing his own tax increase (a one percent sales tax hike), and the teachers' union is fighting the proposed school choice plan. Therefore, Amendment 1 looks as though it may "sneak under the fence", as Bruce puts it.

Another feather in the hat of those pushing for taxpayer rights in Colorado is the example of Colorado Springs, Colorado's second largest city. Colorado Springs approved a measure nearly identical to the proposed statewide initiative by an impressive 61%. Not only is the victory at the ballot box encouraging, the results following its passage point to the positive effect it could have statewide. Colorado Springs economy boomed following the measure's passage, with new housing and job growth increasing dramatically. Another interesting point is that despite the drop in tax rates, city sales tax revenue is up 12%. As Douglas Bruce states, the initiative and the results it brings are "supply-side economics at its best."

A similar method has passed in Oklahoma; however, the previously mentioned initiatives in Colorado, as well as two tax and spend limitation proposals in Utah have met with defeat. Arkansas failed to get similar tax-limitation measure on the fall ballot. The key factor in this issue is whether or not voter distrust of elected officials will affect the votes on these measures. If there is a correlation between voter anger and support for measures that give the common people control over their economic fates, this year would seem to be a friendly playing field for those pushing voter-sponsored tax limitation. Solid victories in 1992 may spur renewed fervor in this area; however, it is too early to tell whether this year's results will lead to a tax revolt similar to that brought on by the 1978 Prop 13 victory in California.

Another common type of initiative up for consideration in several states is a 25 cent tax per pack of cigarettes, with proceeds directed to a specific purpose. In Arkansas, for instance, the funds raised from a proposed tax are to be earmarked for tobacco health programs. Massachusetts' tax proceeds are to be used for a similar tobacco health program and an environmental project. Shari Walker of the Arkansas Executive Committee estimates that if such a measure were passed, it would cost Arkansas taxpayers an additional \$68 million per year. In addition to those opposed to taxation on its face, some oppose these measures because they specify how the funds should be spent. Another concern raised about this type of tax is its regressive nature; all income levels are taxed the same. The diversity of reasons for opposing the tax may point to why an Arkansas poll showed 63% against the new tax. On the other hand, those pushing the tax seem to be less broad-based in their support. The beneficiaries of this tax, the health providers, are aggressively pushing the tax. California's Prop 99 was successful in enacting a similar raise; the outcome of this year's measures may determine if this strategy becomes popular among tax and spend tacticians.

Proposals dealing with property taxes are another popular item this election season. Unfortunately for conservatives, most of them seek to raise taxes. Four states have measures on the ballot which would raise all or some property taxes. Oregon and South Dakota's measures appear to have the "Robin Hood" philosophy in mind. Oregon's initiative seeks to raise taxes on property other than owner-occupied residential property, while giving residential renters tax relief. Needless to say these measures are receiving less than gleeful approval from conservatives.

It is difficult to make sweeping predictions based on the mix of qualified proposals on this fall's ballot. Several measures appear favorable for tax opponents, but the balance of competing ideologies represented by the initiatives indicates results will be split. As with all such measures, their fate ultimately rests with the voters. Although a surprise is always possible, the mixed results that has characterized recent elections appears to be in store once again this year on tax issues.

Social/Moral Issues

A wide range of ballot initiatives dealing with social issues have found their way onto state ballots, with both liberals and conservatives using the initiative process to achieve their desired objectives. Five highly contentious issues await voters in November, with several of the measures possibly opening the door for new strategies in upcoming elections if their attempts at passage are successful.

Iowa is the scene for the renewal of an old battle familiar to social conservatives: the so-called Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). Although the last state ERA passed in 1977, and the federal ERA

died in 1982, feminists refuse to give up on the issue. Iowa was the scene of an unsuccessful ERA attempt in 1980, when public polls showed heavy support for the measure right up to the day of the election, only to be defeated by 120,000 votes. Current polls also show support for the initiative, but if history tells us anything, those numbers will change once the public is educated about the connection of ERA to homosexual rights, abortion, women in combat, government sponsored daycare, and other radical agenda items. Eagle Forum is once again on the frontlines, as well as Iowa STOP ERA. NOW and other feminist organizations have made the resurrection of ERA a top priority, and a victory for their side could bring this fight back to the forefront. A conservative victory may well kill the amendment for good. This development unquestionably merits close attention.

Another initiative with a great deal riding on it is California Prop 161, which would legalize doctor-assisted suicide. Washington was the site for an intense fight on this issue, with the anti-euthanasia forces coming out on top with 54% of the vote. This win came after early polls showed 70+% in favor of the measure. The situation in California appears to be quite similar, with relatively high support at this time. According to "NO ON 161" spokesperson Wendy Atherton, it is just a matter of time before the public is educated on the issue. An especially noteworthy feature of the campaign against 161 is that its membership is not opposing euthanasia per se; it is opposing what it perceives as a flawed measure. Some who support euthanasia are fighting Prop 161 because it provides no adequate safeguards. For example, the proposal requires no waiting period, no counseling, no psychological evaluation, no prior doctor-patient relationship, not even a definition of which methods would be used to take the patient's life. Another major flaw is that indigents could conceivably come to California for euthanasia and be covered under Medicaid; taxpayers would be forced to pick up the tab. With pro- and anti-euthanasia forces teaming up against Prop 161, chances for the measure's defeat seem reasonably strong. However, if this measure passes, it would greatly intensify the euthanasia debate.

Voters in Colorado and Oregon will be faced with initiatives attempting to prohibit state, regional, and local governments from encouraging or promoting homosexuality, pedophilia, masochism, or sadism. Both committees proposing this amendment have framed the issue as one of "no special rights". That is to say, the rights of persons performing these types of acts are already ensured under the equal protection clause; the initiative would keep government from granting extra rights to persons committing acts which many deem morally unacceptable. The impact this measure would have is three-fold: (1), the state would be prohibited from making classifications based on deviant behavior in its laws. (2), Government would be prohibited from encouraging or facilitating the previously listed behaviors. (3), All sections of government (including education) would be obligated to discourage youth from these behaviors.

site that meets earthquake standards. South Dakota, one of the few states to pass an environmental measure in 1990, is the site for an attempt to authorize the construction of a solid waste disposal facility. If last year's vote is any indication, those pushing for the measure appear to have an uphill battle on their hands.

Initiatives in Massachusetts and Nebraska seek to institute new taxes, specifically earmarking the revenue for environmental causes. Massachusetts's measure would create an excise tax on oil and hazardous chemicals, while Nebraska's would impose an additional 25 cent cigarette tax. Massachusetts's revenues would go into a general environmental fund, while Nebraska would use their funds to establish a tree planting program and a local trash management system. The environmental lobby appears to be well-financed once again; it will be interesting to see if those attempting to fight idealistic environmental measures can expose the potential problems caused by them.

Gambling/Lotteries

There are eight gambling related measures slated for this fall's ballot, six referred amendments and two initiatives. By and large these proposals seek to liberalize gambling laws, with one notable exception. The objective of these laws is to enact generally supported laws which already exist in many states, in comparison with past measures which were much more contested (such as 1990's aborted attempt to authorize casino gambling in Lorain, Ohio.)

Alabama, Kentucky, and Oklahoma will all be faced with initiatives on the subject of charitable lotteries, such as bingo. The initiatives in Alabama and Kentucky make no mention of any type of tax, but Oklahoma specifies a 1.5 cent tax per bingo card sold, as well as a 10% tax on break-open ticket prices. Mississippi has an amendment pending which would authorize a government lottery. The results of past years' elections indicate these measures have excellent chances of passing.

Gambling on horse races will be up for consideration in Missouri and Utah. Missouri's proposal would authorize off-track betting for horse races allowed by a licensed track operator. On the other hand, Utah's initiative would allow citizens in each county to decide for or against pari-mutuel wagering by a simple majority vote. Votes on off-track betting/pari-mutuel wagering have generally been close votes in favor of less restrictions, with the exception of Rhode Island's anti-gambling vote in 1990.

The most noteworthy gambling measure is South Dakota's initiative to repeal the state's existing video lottery. Spearheaded by JoDean Joy, a South Dakota housewife and political novice, Citizen's United for Gambling reform stands apart as a group swimming against the stream of pro-gambling proposals. The controversy stems from a lottery proposal that was enacted in 1989

by the legislature. According to Mrs. Joy, the bill was turned into something that it was not originally intended to be. Rather than tickets, this lottery consists of electronic gambling devices. The result of the video lottery is the installation of gambling machines in gas stations, cafes, and many other previously undisturbed settings. Rows of "casinos", with a dozen or so machines per location, have sprung up in many South Dakota cities. Joy argues the machines invade the privacy of citizens who want to avoid this kind of atmosphere. For example, restaurants which originally resisted installing machines have had to give in just to stay competitive with businesses taking in extra revenue from such gambling.

Joy cites the addiction associated with this type of gambling as another reason to consider eliminating the video lottery. For example, a similar anti-gambling initiative was originally proposed by two bartenders who saw what the machines were doing to their customers. Adequate help for gambling addicts does not exist, and with the problem continually escalating, video lottery opponents feel the situation needs to be brought under control. Not surprisingly, the gambling lobby has virtually unlimited resources with which to fight the initiative. Citizen's United for Gambling Reform, however, has virtually every major religious denomination, liberal and conservative, on its side. A July poll showed 53% in favor of the proposal, 30% opposed, and 17% undecided. Another interesting sidenote is that two 1990 proposals in North Dakota to enact the video lottery went down to overwhelming defeats. Fighting the tendency of voters to vote "no" on initiatives will be difficult, but if history is true to form, the anti-gambling forces in South Dakota seem to have a fighting chance.

Other Issues of Note

Victims' rights are another common issue slated for ballot status this fall, with five states (Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, and Colorado) considering the issue. These measures are intended to guarantee crime victims certain basic rights, such as the right to be notified of court proceedings, to confer with prosecution, to testify against the defendant, to be informed concerning the release of the accused, and other corollary rights. Arizona's victims' rights bill passed in 1990, and expectations are that 1992's bills will achieve some measure of success. The number and nature of the wins may help determine the number of similar measures proposed in the near future.

Mississippi voters will consider two amendments that would substantially increase their influence in the political process. One would institute the initiative process, giving Mississippi the same powers to initiate legislation currently held by nearly half of the states. Another proposed measure would allow disqualification of elected officials by vote of the people. The current political climate would seem to indicate a good chance of success for these measures.

A hotly contested issue has resurfaced once again in Arizona. In 1989 the Arizona legislature passed a measure which did not create a paid state holiday for Martin Luther King Day. The state was ridiculed as racist for the action, and threatened with various sanctions such as exclusion from hosting the Super Bowl. An attempt to override the measure by referendum narrowly failed in 1990, capturing 49.2% of the vote. The MLK proponents are back again in 1992, with a referendum on a law that would create a paid Martin Luther King Holiday, while combining Lincoln and Washington Holidays into one paid holiday. This issue is apparently too close to call.

Summary

Voters have made clear their frustration with the current governmental situation in the country. This fall, they will have ample opportunity to institute political change. In addition to one of the largest congressional turnovers in U.S. history, various questions of great significance will be posed. Term limits, taxation issues, and virtually every major social issue will be impacted by the outcome of this year's ballot measures. The public has cried out to be heard; through the Initiative and Referendum process, they will have their chance.

1992 BALLOT MEASURES

* Note: In cases where measures are contained within quotation marks ("), the listing is the exact language that will appear on the state's ballot. In all other cases, a brief summary is given.

* This listing is complete at the time of this writing. However, due to additions, court rulings, or procedural operations, this list may change prior to the general election.

The following is a key to abbreviations employed in the preceding listings:

CAR = **Constitutional amendment referred** to the ballot as a result of legislative action or state constitutional provisions.

SR = **Statute referred** to the ballot as a result of legislative action or state constitutional provisions.

BI = **Bond issue** referred to the ballot by the legislature.

CAI = **Constitutional amendment initiative** placed on the ballot as a result of citizen petitioning.

SI = **Statutory initiative** placed on the ballot as a result of citizen petitioning.

PR = **Popular referendum** of legislation placed on the ballot as a result of citizen petitioning.

* Other = This category designates those ballot listings which do not fit into any of the previous descriptions.

Abbreviations used to indicate the source of a legislative bill for CAR's are as follows:

SB = Senate Bill
HB = House Bill
SCR = Senate Concurrent Resolution
HCR = House Concurrent Resolution
SJR = Senate Joint Resolution
HJR = House Joint Resolution

Alabama

Referred Amendments

CAR - 1, Provides for acquisition, protection and maintenance of lands and water areas of the state.

CAR - 2, Provides for the election of the members of the Board of Education in Pell City.

Alaska

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - "Shall there be a constitutional convention?"

Arizona

Referred Amendments

CAR - Prop 100, Repeals 50 + 1 Provision that requires a runoff election if no candidate receives a majority of votes in the general election. If passed, the person with the largest share of the general election votes would win, with no runoff election necessary.

CAR - Prop 101, Lengthens mine inspector's term from two to four years.

CAR - Prop 102, Permits exchanges of state trustland for other public or private lands if the exchange is in the best interests of the state land trust, the other land is of equal or greater value to the state land, and the purpose of the exchange is to consolidate land holdings or to transfer or acquire land for public purposes.

CAR - Prop 103, Amends the constitution to require that prisoners condemned to death be executed by lethal injection instead of cyanide gas.

CAR - Prop 104, Allows cities, towns, and counties more frequent opportunities to gain voter approval for permanent adjustments to their base spending limits.

CAR - Prop 105, Amends the constitution to allow counties with more than 500,000 people, upon affirmative action of the county voters, to establish a charter form of government. Once approved, the charter would allow the county to enact ordinances to govern its local concerns.

CAR - Prop 106, Increases the constitutional debt limit for elementary school districts from 15% to 20%. Voter approval of debt at the local elementary school district level is still required.

CAR - Prop 109, Amends the constitution to provide greater public participation and opportunity in the process for appointing and evaluating supreme court justices, court of appeals judges, and superior court judges in counties with 500,000+ residents. the other counties would not be affected.

Initiatives

CAI - Prop 107, An amendment limiting terms of Arizona's U.S. Senators to two (2) consecutive six-year terms (12 years) and U.S. Representatives to three (3) consecutive two-year terms (6 years).

CAI - Prop 108, An amendment that would require that any tax increase be approved by a two-thirds vote of the legislature. A three-fourths vote would be required to override a gubernatorial veto of any tax bill.

CAI - Prop 110, An amendment providing that no public funds shall be used to pay for an abortion, except when that procedure is necessary to save the life of the mother.

SI - Prop 200, Defines unlawful methods of taking or capturing wildlife, such as leghold traps, snares, explosives, poison, or flammable devices.

Referendum

SI - Prop 300, Would combine Lincoln and Washington paid holidays into one paid holiday, and create a paid Martin Luther King holiday.

CAR - Prop 301, Recommendation to increase the salary of state legislators from \$15,000 to \$19,748 for the 1993-1994 term of office. Allows for cost of living salary increases beginning in 1995 and ending in 1998. Salary increases after that date would require voter approval.

CAR - Prop 302. Allows the state to exchange state trust land for public or private land.

Arkansas

Referred Amendments

CAR - 1, An amendment to abolish public relations funds and restrict reimbursement of other executive and legislative expenses; to establish new salaries for several state offices; to prohibit these offices from receiving honoraria; to allow the General Assembly to increase the salaries annually by no more than the average percentage increase in the Federal Consumer Price index; to allow the General Assembly to refer one constitutional amendment to change salaries; and for other purposes.

CAR - 2, An amendment to the Constitution to exempt household furniture, clothing and related items of personal property from ad valorem taxes; to simplify the means of collecting annual property taxes on motor vehicles.

taxpayers and alternative minimum personal income taxpayers. Temporarily suspends indexing on top personal income tax brackets. Increases income tax rates for corporations and premium tax rates on insurers. Defines corporate income to include specified excess employee compensation. Increases tax liability of banks and corporations doing business within and outside California. Provides reappraisal of corporate-owned real property upon specified change in ownership interests. Imposes new oil severance tax. Changes tax rules related to oil and gas production. Repeals 1991 sales tax increases. Provides for restoration of renters' tax credits.

Bond Issues

BI - 155, Provides for a bond issue of \$900,000,000 to provide capital outlay for construction or improvement of public schools.

BI - 156, Provides for a bond issue of \$1,000,000,000 to provide funds for acquisition of rights-of-way, capital expenditures, and acquisitions of rolling stock or intercity rail, commuter rail, and rail transit programs.

Colorado

Referred Amendments

CAR - Victim's rights measure would require that the victim of a crime shall have the right to be heard when relevant and to be informed of and present at all critical stages in the criminal justice process. The victim may be the actual victim, that person's designee, legal guardian, or surviving immediate family members.

CAR - This measure would repeal obsolete provisions of the state constitution such as a requirement that general elections be held at specified times during the years of 1876, 1877, and 1879.

CAR - States that any city, town, or county granted constitutional authority on or after November 3, 1992 for limited gaming within its boundaries, such limited gaming shall not be lawful unless first approved by an affirmative vote of the electorate of such city, town, or incorporated portion of a county.

Initiatives

CAI 1 - Requires taxpayer approval for higher tax rates, new debt, and state and local spending increases above inflation. Also would allow additional initiative and referendum elections and the mailing of information to registered voters.

CAI 2 - Ensures homosexuals will not be given preferential treatment based on minority status; provides that the government will not encourage homosexuality or other deviant behaviors; obliges all areas of government (including education) to discourage

youth from practicing said behaviors.

CAI 3 - Allows limited gaming in 11 communities and 3 counties subject to an affirmative vote of the electorates in each city, town, or county.

CAI 4 - Allows limited gaming in 14 communities and 3 counties subject to an affirmative vote of the electorates in each city, town, or county.

CAI 5 - Allows limited gaming in 4 communities.

CAI 6 - Mandates one percent increase in sales tax, with funds earmarked for public education.

CAI 7 - Would permit parents to use state funds, in the form of a \$2400 voucher per child, to send their children to the public or private school of their choice.

CAI 8 - Great Outdoors Colorado Program. Provides for the permanent dedication of net proceeds from every state-supervised lottery game to the preservation, protection, enhancement, and management of the state's wildlife, park, river, trail, and open space heritage.

CAI 9 - Allows limited gaming in specified portions of Central Platte Valley area of Denver, subject to existing limited gaming regulations.

CAI 10 - Black Bear Hunting. Prohibits the taking of Black Bears by the use of bait or dogs at any time and the taking of Black Bears by any means between March 1 and September 1 of any calendar year.

Connecticut

Referred Amendments

CAR - "Shall the constitution of the state be amended to authorize the enactment of legislation to make procedures for absentee admission as an elector available for all applicants?"

CAR - "Shall the constitution of the state be amended to impose a limit on state expenditures?" This measure seeks to limit state spending increases to the percentage increase in inflation or state personal income. A three-fifths legislative vote and an emergency declaration by the governor would be required to override the limitation.

Delaware

(No Measures)

CAR 7 - Allows the General Assembly to reclassify heavy-duty equipment motor vehicles owned by nonresidents and operated in the state as a separate class of property for ad valorem property tax purposes.

CAR 8 - Requires that local Acts of the General Assembly which repeal constitutional amendments applicable to particular political subdivisions be conditioned on the approval by the majority of qualified voters in the affected political subdivision.

Hawaii

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - "Shall the reapportionment commission be constituted on or before May 1 instead of March 1 of each apportionment year?"

CAR 2 - "Shall the reapportionment commission use the total number of permanent residents instead of the number of registered voters as the reapportionment base?"

CAR 3 - "Shall the oath of office be reserved for the governor, the lieutenant governor, members of both houses of the legislature, members of the board of education, the members of the national guard, state or county employees who possess police powers, district court judges, and all office holders whose appointments requires the consent of the Senate?"

CAR 4 - "Shall the holdover senator provision be repealed so that the terms of all senators will end at the general election at which a new apportionment plan becomes effective and the assignment of staggered terms is recomputed as of that general election?"

Idaho

Initiatives

CAI HJR 4 - Limits ad valorem property tax rates to one percent of market value, providing exceptions. Additional taxes could be imposed by a two-thirds vote of cities, counties, or taxing districts.

Illinois

Referred Amendments

CAR - Requires the state to provide state-funded education in public schools through the secondary level.

CAR - Guarantees crime victims certain rights, such as the right to be notified of court proceedings; right to communicate with

prosecution; right to information concerning release of the accused; and other corollary rights.

Indiana

SR - Asks if State Court of Appeal Judge Linda L. Chezem should be retained in office. This is not a punitive measure but a normal part of the judicial process. State judges are appointed but at regular intervals must be confirmed in their seats by the voters.

Iowa

Referred Amendments

CAR - A version of the Equal Rights Amendment, declaring that the state shall not restrict or deny rights on the basis of gender.

CAR - An amendment repealing an archaic section of the constitution dealing with disqualification from public office for those who participate in a duel.

Kansas

Referred Amendments

CAR - HCR 5007, This amendment would revise the current property tax system providing for the classification and assessment of all property subject to taxation at different percentages of value.

CAR - SCR 1634, This amendment would guarantee victims of crimes certain rights, so long as those rights do not interfere with those of the accused. These rights would include the rights to be informed, to be present at public hearings, and to be heard at sentencing or some other time deemed appropriate by the court.

Kentucky

Referred Amendments

CAR - No. 1, Combines Governor and Lieutenant Governor to one slate; successive terms.

CAR - No. 2, Authorizes charitable lotteries.

CAR - No. 3, Gubernatorial appointment of some state elected officials, abolition of other state elected officials.

Louisiana

* Louisiana has a total of eleven constitutional amendments to be

BI - c. 118, "Do you favor a \$10,000,000 bond issue to fund loans and grants to municipalities and regional associations for purchasing recycling equipment and facilities for the closure and remediation of municipal solid waste landfills?"

BI - c. 119, "Do you favor a \$3,000,000 bond issue for the acquisition of certain rail lines to ensure the continuation of rail services in rural Piscataquis, Penobscot and Waldo Counties?"

Maryland

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - "Provides that in any civil proceeding in which the right to a jury trial is preserved the parties are entitled to a trial by jury of at least 6 jurors, and the Constitution of Maryland does not prohibit a trial by jury of less than 12 jurors.

CAR 2 - "Provides that the right to a jury trial in civil proceedings preserved by the Declaration of Rights applies only when the amount in controversy exceeds \$5000."

CAR 3 - "Amends the Constitution of Maryland to increase from 12 to 18 months the time that a charter board created after November 3, 1992 has to prepare a charter."

Initiatives

SI (Question 6) - "Revises Maryland's abortion law to prohibit State interference with woman's abortion decision before fetus is viable, or, under certain conditions, at any time and to provide certain exceptions to the requirement that a physician notify an unmarried minor's parent or guardian prior to minor's abortion; repeals pre-abortion information requirements about abortion alternatives; repeals some, and clarifies other, provisions related to abortion referral; requires that abortions be performed by licensed physicians; provides good-faith immunity under certain conditions to physicians performing abortions; authorizes State to adopt abortion regulations; repeals certain penalty and disciplinary provisions related to the performance of abortions."

Massachusetts

Initiatives

SI - No. 1, would establish a new excise tax of 25 cents per pack of cigarettes and 25% of the wholesale price of smokeless tobacco, in addition to existing taxes. The revenue from this tax would be used to subsidize the Health Protection Fund, which would appropriate money to health programs dealing with tobacco use.

SI - No. 2, would require certain businesses to file annual

reports of their state tax returns. These reports would be made available to the public.

SI - No. 3, would require all packaging used in Massachusetts on or after July 1, 1996 to be reduced in size, reusable, or made of materials that have been or could be recycled. The proposed law would provide exemptions for health, safety, and other reasons, establishing penalties for violations.

SI - No. 4, would impose an excise tax of 20 mill on each 50,000 gallons of oil, toxic chemicals, and other hazardous substances manufactured or imported into the state, and would direct that all money raised be deposited in the state Environmental Challenge Fund.

* Other - The Legislature has placed the following question on the ballot to ascertain public opinion: "Shall the general court, in order to support public education, earmark an additional penny on the sales tax to a special fund to be used solely for the improvement of public elementary, secondary, higher education, and adult education in the commonwealth; provided that state and local governments do not decrease their current levels of public education funding, except where enrollment declines?" (This question is advisory and does not create law nor bind the legislature.)

Michigan

Referred Amendments

CAR Question A - An amendment to limit the assessment of a homestead to the rate of inflation or 5%, whichever was less, unless the homestead property was sold.

Initiatives

SI, Question B - An amendment to limit the number of times a person can be elected to the Michigan House of Representatives to three times, the State Senate to two times, and to two times in each office of the Executive Department. It would also limit the number of times that a person can be elected to the United States House of Representatives to three times during any twelve year period, and the United States Senate to two times during any twenty-four year period.

SI, Question C - An amendment to reduce school operating taxes on all property by 30% and cap individual assessments on each parcel at 3 percent per year or the rate of inflation.

CAI, Question D - Puts a cap on the amount one can receive from an insurance settlement from a personal injury.

Minnesota
(No Measures)

Mississippi

Referred Amendments

CAR - Question 1, An amendment repealing Section 98 of the Mississippi Constitution, which prohibits lotteries, sales of lottery tickets, and lottery advertisements.

CAR - Question 2, An amendment to remove the requirement that the Legislature divide the State into 20 circuit and 20 chancery court districts and require only that the Legislature divide the state into an appropriate number of circuit and chancery court districts.

CAR - Question 3, An amendment providing that the officer performing the duties of the Governor while the Government is absent from the State or unable to perform the duties of the office shall receive the salary to which such officer is regularly entitled plus the difference between that salary and the salary of the Governor.

CAR - Question 4, An amendment repealing Section 270 of the Mississippi Constitution, which limits a person's right to devise all or any portion of his estate to a charitable, religious, educational or civil institution and restricts the time such an institution may hold land devised to it.

CAR - Question 5, An amendment to authorize the legislature to provide that leases on liquid, solid, or gaseous minerals lying in or under sixteenth section lands or lands granted in lieu thereof may have terms coextensive with the operations to produce such minerals; and for related purposes.

CAR - Question 6, An amendment providing that no person who has been elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor for two successive terms shall be eligible to hold that office until one term has intervened.

CAR - Question 7, An amendment to revise the grounds for disqualification from holding elective or appointive office; and for related purposes.

CAR - Question 8, An amendment providing that amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by initiative of the people and to set forth the procedure for the exercise of the power of initiative.

Missouri

Referred Amendments

CAR - CA 1, Amends the percentage of qualified voters necessary to approve certain tax increases from two-thirds to four-sevenths in municipalities, counties, and school districts if question is submitted at a general municipal, primary, or general election.

CAR - CA 2, "Allows construction of toll roads and bridges. Toll authorities may issue bonds for design and construction of toll roads. Such bonds shall not constitute a debt or liability to the state. There may be minimal initial costs; any income or other effects will depend upon enabling legislation and subsequent actions of toll road authorities."

CAR - CA 3, "Simulcasting of horse races allowed by a licensed live horse track operator, will permit off-track wagering if such licensee conducts live horse races at licensee's horse track for a specified minimum number of days. There would be no direct cost to the state or any political subdivision. There would be increased inducements for investors to build and operate race tracks in Missouri."

CAR - CA 4, "Crime victims to have right to be informed of and be present at criminal proceedings, right to restitution, right to protection from defendant, and right to be informed of escape or release of defendant. Cost of this proposal would depend upon enabling legislation and actions of judges."

CAR - CA 6, Budget Stabilization Fund created to meet certain funding requirements if revenues are not sufficient to meet appropriations, if authorized by four-sevenths of both houses of the legislature. The proposal would not affect total revenue collections; the impact on specific fund balances would depend upon legislative actions."

CAR - CA 10, "At all bond issue elections in St. Louis city, required majority for approval to be four-sevenths of votes cast. The proposal would reduce the majority needed to pass bond issues to four-sevenths in the city of St. Louis at all elections."

SR - PROPOSITION A, "Authorizes riverboat gambling excursions on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, regulated by the State Tourism Commission. Excursions may originate where locally approved by the voters. Five Hundred dollar maximum loss limit per person per excursion. The proposal is intended to produce increased General Revenue."

SR - PROPOSITION C, "Assigns additional duties to Lieutenant Governor. Establishes office of advocacy and assistance for elderly. Lieutenant Governor to be member of Tourism, Economic Development, Fund Commissioners Boards and advisor for Educational Programs. No additional compensation. Cost to the state to

implement this act would be \$60,000 a year paid from General Revenue funds. No cost to local governments."

Initiatives

CAI 12 - Would prohibit a person from serving more than eight years in either the state house of representatives or state senate, or a total of sixteen years in both houses, with any service resulting from an election or appointment occurring prior to the effective date of this amendment not counted toward the total number of years a person could serve.

CAI 13 - Would prohibit Missouri's United States Senators from serving more than two terms and Missouri's United States representatives from serving more than four terms. This initiative would only apply to terms of office which begin on or after the date one-half of the states enact term limits for their members of Congress; and should this section be found invalid the people of Missouri would intend their federal elected officials to voluntarily comply with its provisions.

Montana

Referred Amendments

CAR - C-22, Amends the Montana Constitution to mandate the election of justices and judges as provided by law.

CAR - C-23, Provides that the state may transfer public lands to local government for less than full market value under certain conditions.

CAR - C-24, Increases the membership of the Board of Regents to eight members and to require the appointment of one Native American member.

Primary Ballot - June 2

SI - LR-109, Imposes a two-mill levy upon the taxable value of all real and personal property for the support and maintenance of vo-tech schools. **REJECTED.**

76,546 For
133,841 Against

SI - LR-110, Creates the Treasure State Endowment Fund within the Coal Severance Tax Trust Fund. **APPROVED.**

132,820 For
79,562 Against

Initiatives

CAI - CI-63, Diverts certain coal severance tax collections to a separate account to be used to finance capital costs of facilities and improvements for local government units.

CAI - CI-64, Prohibits certain public officials from seeking re-election if they have held office for the following number of years: 8 years in any 16 year period for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state auditor, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, state representative, or state senator; 6 years in any 12 year period for U.S. House of Representatives; and 12 years in any 24 year period for U.S. Senator. This measure would apply only to terms of office that begin during or after January 1993.

Nebraska

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - (Part A) A constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to establish a lottery which is operated and regulated by the state.

CAR 1 - (Part B) A constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to establish a lottery and to use the proceeds to compensate depositors of industrial loan and investment companies for unreimbursed losses of guaranteed deposits held by industrial loan and investment companies which filed for bankruptcy or entered receivership after November 1, 1983.

CAR 2 - A constitutional amendment to authorize governing bodies of municipalities and counties to approve, deny, suspend, cancel, or revoke retail and bottle club liquor licenses within their jurisdictions as authorized by the Legislature.

Initiatives

CAI 407 - Provides for a maximum number of consecutive terms that the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and other executive office holders may serve. Limits U.S. Representatives to eight years and U.S. Senators to 12 years.

Nevada

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - "Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to require the election of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada by the Justices of the Supreme Court?"

CAR 2 - "Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to clarify the

authority of District Courts to issue writs of prohibition and to authorize District Courts to issue writs of habeas corpus on behalf of persons who have been convicted of crimes within their respective jurisdictions but who have not completed their sentences?"

CAR 3 - "Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to repeal the provision which prohibits withholding the rights of suffrage and officeholding from any male citizen of the United States because of his color or previous condition of servitude?"

CAR 4 - "Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to remove the limit on the authorized reimbursement of legislators for postage, stationery, and other expenses and to remove the additional allowance provided for leaders of the Legislature?"

CAR 5 - "Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to allow the State of Nevada to lend money or its credit to any company, association or corporation, and to subscribe to or have an interest in the stock of companies, associations or corporations, but to retain the prohibition against donating money to private companies which are not formed for educational or charitable purposes?"

CAR 6 - "Shall the Nevada Constitution be amended to provide for the establishment of a Court of Appeals?"

New Hampshire

Referred Amendments

CAR - Shall there be a convention to amend the constitution?

CAR - Are you in favor of amending the constitution to provide that 12-person juries shall be required in capital cases and in cases in which imprisonment may exceed one year; but that, in civil cases and in cases in which imprisonment may be one year or less, a 6-person jury shall be required?

CAR - Are you in favor of amending the constitution to provide that the legislature may delegate regulatory authority to executive branch officials, but that any proposed rules may be disapproved by the legislature or an appropriate legislative committee, as prescribed by law?

CAR - Are you in favor of amending the constitution to allow members of a military reserve or national guard unit occasionally called upon to serve in an emergency to hold the office of governor, senator, representative, or executive councilor?

New Jersey

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - Would require the state to assume by July 1, 1997 certain costs now borne by county taxpayers in connection with the judicial system. County employees of the judicial system and county probate departments would become employees of the state; the state would be responsible for their salaries, health benefits and pension payments.

CAR 2 - Would amend constitution to state that the death penalty does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment for someone who committed or paid another to commit murder.

CAR 3 - Would allow the legislature to review existing and proposed administrative rules and regulations and to invalidate them or prohibit them from taking effect when those rules and regulations have been found contrary to legislative intent.

BI 4 - "Green Acres, Clean Water, Farmland and Historical Preservation Bond Act of 1992." Authorizes the state to issue bonds in the amount of \$345 million to provide funds for the public acquisition and development of lands for recreation and conservation, farmland development, soil and water conservation projects, low-interest loans to local governments, and matching grants to non-profit organizations.

New Mexico

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - Would allow counties to borrow money for the purpose of repairing public buildings.

CAR 2 - Would provide crime victims with certain rights during criminal justice proceedings, such as the right to timely disposition of the case; right to be reasonably protected from the accused; right to notification of all court proceedings; and right to attend all court proceedings.

CAR 3 - Would provide uniform limited four-year terms of office and standardize elections for elected county officials.

CAR 4 - Would repeal legislative per diem and authorize the creation of a citizens commission to set legislative compensation.

Bond Issues

BI A - Authorizes the issuance of \$76.9 million worth of bonds to make capital expenditures for state public educational capital improvements and acquisitions, and provide for a general property tax imposition to pay for the issuance of the bonds.

BI B - Authorizes the issuance of \$2.8 million in bonds to make capital expenditures for certain senior citizens facilities, equipment and vehicles, and to provide for a general property tax imposition to pay for the bonds.

BI C - Authorizes \$2.05 million in bonds for the automation of the state court system, and the imposition of a general property tax to pay for the bonds.

BI D - Authorizes \$1.55 million in bonds for museum renovations and purchase of books and audiovisual materials, and provide for a general property tax to pay for the bonds.

BI E - Authorizes \$825,000 for capital improvements in health care facilities and equipment, and provide for a general property tax to pay for the bonds.

BI F - Authorizes \$3.05 million for the acquisition of water rights in the Pecos River basin, and provide for a general property tax to pay for the bonds.

BI G - Authorizes \$2.05 million for wastewater facility construction, and provide for a general property tax to pay for the bonds.

BI H - Authorizes \$1.55 million for rehabilitation of state parks, and provide for a general property tax to pay for the bonds.

BI I - Authorizes \$1.55 million to renovate and make capital improvements to the state fair in Albuquerque, and provide for a general property tax to pay for the bonds.

New York

BI - Asks whether the state should create debt to the amount of \$800 million to promote the creation of permanent private sector jobs in the building of infrastructure.

North Dakota

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - Provides that all legislation, except appropriation and tax measures, would be effective on August 1 after filing with the secretary of state or ninety days after filing if filed on or after August 1 and before January 1 of the following year.

CAR 2 - Allows for the exchange of land between the board of university and school lands and private owners and allows for the exchange of all mineral interests with the approval of the legislative assembly.

CAR 3- Creates a Bicentennial trust fund, the principal and interest of which is to be released on January 1, 2089, to a

Bicentennial Commission, or if a Bicentennial Commission is not in existence on January 1, 2089, to the Governor, for use in commemorating and celebrating the 200th birthday of the state of North Dakota.

Initiatives

SI 4 - Calls for the state to establish a water development program to provide water supplies throughout the state, from the Missouri River and other available water resources. The program is to assure water supplies for municipal and rural uses, recreation, wildlife, irrigation, processing agricultural products, and the creation of new jobs. Funding for the program is to come from a Resources Trust Fund, to be financed by a tax of one-half of one percent on retail sales, an excise tax of one-half of one percent of the purchase price on tangible personal property purchased at retail for storage, use, or consumption in the state, and a motor vehicle excise tax of one-half of one percent of the purchase price of any motor vehicle to be registered in North Dakota.

SI 5 - Term limits for United States Senators and Representatives. A person is permanently ineligible to run for a U.S. Senate or House seat if by the start of the term for which the election is being held, that person will have served as a U.S. Senator or Congressman, or in any combination of those offices, for at least 12 years.

SI 6 - Prohibits law enforcement personnel from stopping or searching vehicles and the occupants without probable cause. Evidence obtained through violation of this measure would not be admissible in court proceedings.

SI 7 - Establishes an Environmental Protection and Recycling Fund, to be financed by fees imposed upon the generators of waste which is ultimately disposed of in a final disposal facility in North Dakota or incinerated in North Dakota. Half of the fund's proceeds are to be applied to the research, implementation, and maintenance of recycling programs. The other half of the proceeds are to be applied to the cleanup of land, air, or water polluted, contaminated, or otherwise found to be detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the people and wildlife of North Dakota.

Ohio

Initiatives

CAI 1 - Asks if a constitutional convention should be called.

CAI 2 - Limits Ohio's U.S. Senators to two successive terms and U.S. Representatives to four successive terms. Only terms beginning on or after January 1, 1993 shall be considered in

determining an individual's eligibility to hold office. Terms of office will be considered consecutive unless separated by four or more years. (Note: Ohio currently limits the Governor to two successive terms)

CAI 3 - Limits State Senators to two successive terms of four years and State Representatives to four successive terms of two years. Only terms beginning on or after January 1, 1993 shall be considered in determining an individual's eligibility to hold office.

CAI 4 - Limits the terms of Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Auditor to two consecutive terms of four years. Only terms beginning on or after January 1, 1995 shall be considered in determining an individual's eligibility to hold the office.

SI 5 - Requires businesses to warn people before exposing them to chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive disorders. Creates a new tax on businesses that release or transfer toxix chemicals of one cent per pound per year on their emissions to be paid into a special fund. Small businesses with nine or fewer employees are exempt.

Oklahoma

Referred Amendments

CAR - #643, LR 288, "Approval of this measure will repeal Section 14 of Article 9 of the Oklahoma Constitution. Section 14 requires that a railroad must pass through a county seat if it passes within four miles of the county seat. Section 14 also requires that railroads maintain at the county seat. If this measure is approved, these requirements will no longer be a part of the Oklahoma Constitution."

CAR - #645, "This measure adds a new section of law to the State Constitution. It adds Section 12 to Article 23. It requires that all proceeds, assets, and income of certain public retirement systems be held, invested or disbursed as in trust for a limited purpose. The retirement systems involved include those administered by a state agency. The limited purpose for which the funds are to be held in trust is to provide benefits, refunds, investment management and administrative expenses of any such system. The proceeds, assets and income of such retirement system shall not be used for any other purpose."

CAR - #646, "This measure would amend the Oklahoma Constitution. It would allow an annual property tax levy for a county to maintain Oklahoma Cooperative extension office for field based programs. The levy could only be made if approved by a majority of the voters of the county. The levy must be sufficient to meet the county's share of the total funding of the cooperative extension office, but could not in any event, be more than one mill on the dollar value

of property. The levy would be made annually until repealed by voters of the county. The office would be maintained as provided by law. All tax revenues from the levy would have to be spent in the county where the levy was approved. Other public funds could also be used for the office."

CAR - #647, LR 290, "This measure would amend the Oklahoma Constitution. It would add a new Section 9E to Article 10. It would allow an annual property tax levy for a county to maintain an Oklahoma Cooperative extension office for field based programs. The levy could only be made if approved by a majority of the voters of the county. The levy must be sufficient to meet the county's share of the total funding of the cooperative extension office, but could not, in any event, be more than one mill on the dollar value of property. The levy would be made annually until repealed by the voters of the county. The office would be maintained as provided by law. All tax revenues from the levy would have to be spent in the county where the levy was approved. Other public funds could be used for the office."

CAR - #648, LR 292, "This measure amends Sections 6 and 26 of Article 10 of the State Constitution. It adds a new Section 8A to Article 10. It gives counties the option of exempting household goods and certain livestock from ad valorem taxation. The exemption would have to be ad valorem taxation. The exemption would have to be approved at an election. The election could be called by the board of county commissioners on their own. The election could also be called by the board of county commissioners upon petition signed by at least 25% of the registered voters of the county. The measure would provide for an adjusted millage rate for each taxing entity within an approving county. The adjusted millage rate would make up for revenue lost due to the tax exemption. The measure provides a method to adjust total bond debt capacity of taxing entities. Thus, the bonding capacity of such taxing entities in approving counties would remain the same."

CAR - #649, LR 293, "This measure amends the State Constitution. It allows the Legislature to authorize the issuance of general obligation bonds. Money from the bonds would be used to build, remodel, and repair state buildings and make other capital improvements. Monies would also be used to buy land, equipment, and furnishings for such buildings. Construction is authorized at more than 20 state colleges and universities.. Construction is also authorized by various state departments. They would be repaid with monies from some cigarette taxes, taxes imposed to repay the bonds or general revenues. The measure would only become law if voters approve the charity gaming laws and taxes proposed by House Bill 2074.

CAR - #650, LR 294, "This measure enacts new laws that allow and regulate charity games. The Oklahoma Tax Commission would administer and enforce the laws. The commission would also issue licenses to organizations, distributors and manufacturers. Certain entities may obtain an exemption from specific provisions of the

act. The measure sets limits on the value of prizes for bingo sessions and the cost of breakopen ticket games. The measure imposes a 1.5 cent tax upon each bingo face or bingo set sold. It imposes 10% gross receipts tax on breakopen ticket prices and a 10% tax on the price paid for charity game equipment. The measure provides for distribution of tax and fee proceeds. The measure sets penalties for violation of the act. The measure repeals the present laws regarding bingo."

Oregon

Referred Amendments

CAR - No. 1, "Shall Oregon's Constitution allow states to issue up to \$250 million in general obligation bonds for state parks, recreational facilities?"

CAR - No. 2, "Shall Oregon's Constitution be amended to allow legislature to dedicate future motor vehicle fuel tax increases for state park purposes?"

Initiatives

CAI - No. 3, "Shall Oregon's Constitution be amended to limit terms for Oregon legislators, statewide elected officers, and Oregon's U.S. Congress members?"

SI - No. 4, "Shall Oregon law be amended to ban the granting of permits for triple truck-trailer combinations on Oregon highways?"

SI - No. 5, "Shall Trojan nuclear power plant operation be barred until permanent federal waste site is licensed, other conditions met?"

SI - No. 6, "Shall law ban Trojan nuclear power plant operation unless plant meets earthquake standards, and until permanent waste storage site available?"

SI - No. 7, "Shall constitutional property tax limit for property other than owner-occupied residential property be increased, residential renters receive tax relief?"

SI - No. 8, "Shall state laws restrict lower Columbia River fishing to most selective means available, to allow release of non-targeted fish unharmed?"

CAI - No. 9, "Shall constitution be amended to require that all governments discourage homosexuality, other listed "behaviors," and not facilitate or recognize them?"

Pennsylvania

(No Measures)

Rhode Island

Referred Amendments

CAR 1 - Shall the Governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general and general treasurer be elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, quadrennially commencing 1994, and every four years thereafter, and shall severally hold their offices for four years. No person shall serve consecutively in the same general office for more than two full terms, excluding any partial term of less than two years.

CAR 2 - An amendment to limit general fund appropriations to 98 percent of expected revenues. The remaining two percent would be placed in a rainy day fund. Once the fund hit 3 percent of anticipated revenues, excess funds could be applied to repayment of debt service or capital construction projects.

CAR 3 - Proposes that if the office of the governor is vacant by reason of death, resignation, impeachment or inability to serve, the lieutenant governor shall fill the office until a governor is qualified to act, or until the office is filled at the next election. If the offices of governor and lieutenant governor are vacant, then the speaker of the house of representatives shall fill the office of governor.

BI 4 - Authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds, not to exceed \$12 million, to develop state highways, mass transit projects, and other transportation systems.

BI 5 - Authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds, not to exceed \$2.5 million, to renovate a building in Providence to be used as the Rhode Island History Center.

BI 6 - Authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds, not to exceed \$9.5 million, for the acquisition of land and the construction and renovation of State facilities.

BI 7 - Authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds, not to exceed \$4.5 million, for historical preservation projects.

BI 8 - Authorizes the issuance of \$10 million in general obligation bonds for low-income housing projects and the conservation of important natural areas, recreational lands, and agricultural lands.

BI 9 - Authorizes \$15 million in general obligation bonds to fund a water pollution control project in Narragansett Bay.

South Carolina

(No Measures)

South Dakota

Referred Amendments

SR 1 - An act to approve the siting, construction and operation of the Lonetree solid waste disposal facility.

Initiatives

CAI - Declares that no person may serve more than four consecutive two-year terms either as a State senator or representative. This restriction would not apply to service before January 1, 1993.

SI - Reduces property taxes and repeals the sales tax on groceries, clothing, and utilities and imposes a personal and corporate income tax ranging from two to five percent.

SI - An act to repeal the video lottery.

SI - An act to provide an acreage regulation and reclamation incentive for large-scale gold or silver surface mining.

Tennessee

(No Measures)

Texas

(No Measures)

Utah

Referred Amendments

CAR - SJR 4, Moves start of legislature back one week; technical changes and clarifications.

CAR - SJR 7, Includes changes to corporations article; anti-trust provisions.

CAR - SJR 8, Provides for changes in qualification and eligibility of certain offices and boards; changes in duties of some offices

Initiatives

SI - Allows each county to approve or reject pari-mutuel wagering at horse races in their county by a simple majority vote.

West Virginia

Referred Amendments

CAR - SJR 4, Makes taxation rates equal and uniform across the state, for all property; increases the maximum rates of taxation.

CAR - HJR 109, Authorizes the sale of four million dollars in bonds for the purpose of paying bonuses to veterans and their families.

CAR - HJR 113, Protects landowner interests and simplifies the redemption or purchase of tax delinquent property.

Wisconsin

Referred Amendments

CAR - "Residential property tax reduction. Shall section 1 of article VIII of the constitution be amended so that the legislature may reduce property taxes imposed upon residential and agricultural real property, as defined by law, by authorizing credits against income taxes imposed by this state or payments from state revenues?"

Wyoming

Initiatives

SI - "Except for the provisions of W.S. 31-5-1008, after July 1, 1993, no vehicle combination composed of more than three (3) single vehicles shall operate by special permit, test permit, or otherwise on the highways of this state."

SI - Requires that certain rail carriers transporting hazardous or toxic materials adopt an emergency preparedness plan; requires environmental and compliance with Wyoming Environmental Quality laws.

SI - Limits ballot access for elected officials; sets forth the intended scope of the limitations; and provides findings and declarations.

TERM LIMITATION MEASURES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>RETRO.</u>	<u>B. EX.</u>	<u>ST. REP.</u>	<u>ST. SEN.</u>	<u>US REP.</u>	<u>US SEN.</u>
ARIZONA ¹	NO	YES	-----	-----	3 terms	2 terms
ARKANSAS	NO	YES	3 terms	2 terms	3 terms	2 terms
CALIFORNIA	NO	YES	-----	-----	6/11 yrs	12/17yrs
FLORIDA	NO	YES	4 consec	2 consec	4 consec	2 consec
MICHIGAN ²	NO	NO	3 terms	2 terms	6/12 yrs	12/24yrs
MISSOURI ³	NO	NO	8 years	8 years	4 terms	2 terms
MONTANA	NO	YES	8/16 yrs	8/16 yrs	6/12 yrs	12/24yrs
NEBRASKA	NO	YES	2 consec	2 consec	4 consec	2 consec
NORTH DAKOTA	NO	NO	-----	-----	12 years total	
OHIO ⁴	NO	NO	4 consec	2 consec	4 consec	2 consec
OREGON	NO	NO	3 consec	2 consec	3 consec	2 consec
SOUTH DAKOTA ⁵	NO	NO	4 consec	4 consec	12 years	12 years
WASHINGTON	NO	YES	6/12 yrs	12/18yrs	6/12 yrs	6/12 yrs
WYOMING	NO	YES	6/12 yrs	12/24yrs	6/12 yrs	12/24yrs

*NOTE These will appear on the November ballot, some with other offices added.

RETRO. = retroactivity - whether past service is counted or not.

B. EX. = ballot exclusion - whether limitation is by ballot exclusion or another means.

consec = consecutive terms.

1. Those officially excluded from the ballot may run as write in candidates - this applies in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Montana, Nebraska, Washington, and Wyoming.

2. In states where ballot exclusion does not occur, then it is considered a categorical prohibition against holding the given office for longer than the amendment allows. For example, if the limitation is given in "terms" then after having served the allowable number of terms over any period of time the office holder is no longer eligible to hold that office. If the limitation is expressed in "consecutive terms" then the office holder is prohibited from holding that office consecutively more than the given number of terms. This applies in Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, and Oregon.

3. In addition to the limitations on the various offices, an individual in Missouri may not hold the offices of US Representative and US Senator or State Representative and State Senator for longer than 16 years total.

4. In Ohio one who has served the given number of terms is not eligible to hold that office again until four years have passed.

5. South Dakota's amendment makes an office holder ineligible for that office until one term has elapsed.